

infantile character is to be seen in a half-grown shell from Tomales Bay.

Tomales Bay also yielded another unusual specimen. It is an adult, quite brownish-gray in general cast of color. On the body whorl are two encircling parallel gray stripes, each varying from 1 to 2 mm. in width and 3 mm. apart.

At Santa Barbara dark gray shells were more abundant than elsewhere, but were usually only half grown, suggesting a possible fading with age. Two half-grown shells were unusual in possessing a sort of lemon-horn color on the body whorl. Whenever one collects a large series of this beautiful species, unusually colored individuals appear.

Although this paper deals with color variation, we cannot refrain from calling attention to the variation in form which is best expressed by the index derived from dividing maximum diameter by maximum length. We have selected by eye a few extreme examples. The bulk of the specimens lie between these extremes. A low index indicates slimness, a high index obesity. It will be observed that the range in our own random series of eight is from 44 to 60. The individual millimeter measurements and indices follow:

- Port Orford, normal color, 27×14 , index 52.
- Port Orford, normal color, 27×12 , index 44.
- Tomales Bay, albino, 21×12 , index 57.
- Tomales Bay, albino, 24.5×12 , index 49.
- Santa Cruz, orange trace, 21×11 , index 52.
- Santa Cruz, orange trace, 25×15 , index 60.
- Morro Bay, normal, 18×10.5 , index 58.
- Morro Bay, normal, 18.5×9.5 , index 51.

DESCRIPTION OF A HELICOID SNAIL FROM MADAGASCAR

BY H. A. PILSBRY

About half a century ago I figured a Madagascar shell under the name *Ampelita hemioxia*, in the Manual of Conchology (9: 155, pl. 41, figs. 31-33, July 27, 1894), intending to describe it in this journal. Evidently it passed out of mind. My friend Dr. Jos. Bequaert found the same species, which he identified

by the figures, in the M. C. Z. at Harvard, and he has suggested that I complete the definition of my long-forgotten species.

Ampelita hemioxia Pilsbry, 1894. The depressed shell is openly umbilicate, with low, convexly conoid (or merely convex) spire and earinate periphery, the keel weakening and becoming blunt or somewhat rounded in the last half or third of the last turn; base slightly convex, very bluntly angular around the funnel-shaped umbilicus. Color, tawny-olive above and in the umbilicus, the base paler, nearer honey yellow. The later whorls are somewhat convex in the upper part but become weakly concave near the lower suture and the periphery. Suture not impressed. The surface has a rather weak irregular sculpture of retractive wrinkles of growth and in some places, shallow, indistinct malleation. Under the microscope it shows superficial but rather close spiral striation on the last two whorls, weaker on the base. The indistinctly triangular aperture is strongly oblique, whitish within. Peristome is white, rather narrowly reflected, the basal margin straight, often with a slight convexity within near the foot of the narrow, subvertical, concave columellar lip.

Height 19.2 mm., diameter 39.3 mm.; $4\frac{3}{4}$ whorls. Type.

Height 19.5 mm., diameter 46.8 mm.; $4\frac{3}{4}$ whorls.

Height 17.5 mm., diameter 39.7 mm.; $4\frac{3}{4}$ whorls.

Height 17.2 mm., diameter 37.7 mm.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ whorls. (M.C.Z.)

The figured type and 7 paratypes are 64437 A.N.S.P. In the lot are three dark specimens of carob brown or vandyke brown color, with a lighter, indistinctly defined band around the umbilicus. One or two of the lighter specimens show some brown suffusion. In one specimen the last whorl descends nearly 2 mm. to the aperture, as described for *A. shavi*, but in others there is no descent. The example figured in 1894 happened to be the highest of the lot of 8.

This belongs in a group of closely similar sharply carinate shells comprising *A. novacula* Mts., *A. xystera* Val. and the scarcely different *A. shavi* E. A. Smith, but in *hemioxia* the keel weakens on the latter half of the last whorl.

The Harvard specimen (M.C.Z. 140361) is about typical in color, but the spiral striation is somewhat more clearly engraved.

A NOTE ON THE GENUS ANAPLOCAMUS DALL

BY HARALD A. REHDER

Dall, in 1896 (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 18, 1895, pp. 8-9), described a new genus and species, *Anaplocamus borealis*, said to